New York Office: 126 Tribune Building. Chicago Office: Boyce Building. London Office: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square.

Evening Star is served to subscribers in the by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents ceek, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the er, 2 cents each. By mall-anywhere in the stanada-postage prepaid-Societs per month. cents each. by his cents per mount, da postage prepaid—5) cents per mount. Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with uge added \$3.08. it the Post Office at Washington, D. C., ass mail matter.) E 7 All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

No. 14,787.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1900.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

CHINA'S FIGHTERS

Lord Charles Beresford's Observations on the Celestial Armies.

RAW MATERIAL FOUND

Corrupt Administration One of the Crying Evils.

MANY KINDS OF ARMS

Much valuable information about the Chinese armies is contained in Lord Charles Beresford's book, "The Break-Up of China," published last year by the Harpers, It was in the form of the report made by the famous English sailor-statesman to the chambers of commerce of London, for which he toured China in the interests of the maintenance of the open-door policy. The following extract relates to the land forces of the empire: No one knows the real strength of the

Chinese armies-not even the Chinese goverament itself.

The military forces are divided; some are Manchu and some are Chinese. The Manchu forces are quite exclusive, no Chinese serving in their ranks, but the Chinese forces

ave some Manchus among them. The armies in the north and about Pekin The armies in the north and about Pekin are nearly all commanded by Manchu princes. The Manchu armies are supposed to be 170,000 strong, but there is no Manchu army efficient either in drill, discipline or organization throughout the empire. The Manchu force is divided and quartered in most of the big towns throughout China, such as Nanking. Hangchow, Foochow, Canton and other piaces. All the Manchu armies are under the command of Manchu or Tartar generals. They have considerable privileges over and above those allowed to the Chinese. Every Manchu, whether in the army or not, is supposed to be given his rice and three taels a month whether in the army or not, is supposed to be given his rice and three tuels a month by the government. If not belonging to the army, he is liable to be enrolled if required. Nobody knows the amount of imperial taxation that is devoted to pay the Manchus. It is variously computed as from \$1,000,000\$ to \$3,000,000\$ sterling. Like other sums in the hands of the government, most of the money finds its way into the pockets of the officials and is not expended as intended. The viceroys of the provinces have no command or authority over Manchu armies commanded by Manchu generals. The Manchu generals have considerable rights in the provinces where they are quartered over Manchu subjects.

A Complex System.

armies in the provinces are main at the expense of the viceroys, with the exception of Manchu garrisons. In the of Chihli, General Yuan Shi Kai's army and the imperial armies at and revenue out of imperial taxes. These ate-paid imperial armies are not supposed be sent away from the vicinity of Pekin, very soldier throughout the empire is apposed to receive 3 tacks (9 shillings) a conth. There are different systems in every rovince and in every army as to pay, food ad clothing. In some armies the men are aid to feed and clothe themselves. In other mies they are fed and clothed. This matrix is left entirely in the hands of the eneral commanding. As the generals, like I authorities in China, only have a nomital commanding. As the generals, like uthorities in China, only have a nomisalary, they make large profits or zes during their command. In order port an instance, I questioned one of a in command when in Pekin. He incentioned methat he commanded 10,000 men. Certained all that he actually comised was 800. His method is common to the receiver themselves. anded was 800. His method is common to hina. He receives the money to pay and ed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army was be inspected he hires coolies at 200 cash kg penced a day to appear on parade. This well known to the inspecting officer, but a receives a douceur to report that he has spected the army and has found it in spected the army and has found it in

A Review.

On October 27, 1898, I went to Hslao Chan to visit General Yuan Shi Kai, and to attend a review of his troops. I stayed two days and one night with the general, and during that time I not only saw all his troops paraded and maneuvered, but had ample opportunity to examine the equipment of all their arms. I also visited stores, clothing and provisions, made self acquainted with the complement equainted with the compli-regiment, and went car of each regiment, and went carefully through the monthly pay sheets of the whole army. I have every detail connected with the establishment and mentenance of

The strength of the army was 7,400 men—mostly Shantung men. These and the Hunarese are reported to make the best soldiers in China. General Yuan Shi Kai is a Chinaman, and his army is composed of Chinese. The infantry were armed with Mauser rifles—German make. He had ten six-gun batteries of artillery of different calibers, throwing from one-pound to six-pound projectiles. The cavairy were armed with lances and a Mauser infantry rifle. On parade the whole force appeared an exceptionally smart body of men of extremely fine physique. They were evidently well fed, and their uniforms were serviceable and well kept. Most of the armies are clothed in an ordinary Chinese dress, with a large badge sewn on in front and rear. At my request the general put them through varieus parade movements, and then carried out maneuvers in the surrounding country which proved to me that both officers and men were thoroughly conversant with their duties. Their discipline was exceilent. With the exception of the artillery and the Maxims, all equipment was serviceable and efficient. I suggested to the general to practically test the equipment of the artillery and Maxims by galloping them over seme rough ground. The result The strength of the army was 7,400 menand the Maxims, and able and efficient. I suggested to the general to practically test the equipment of the artillery and Maxims by galloping them over some rough ground. The result was to prove conclusively that the equipment was useless.

An Intelligent Officer. I found the general most energetic and intelligent, and a well-informed and welleducated man. He is also a thoroughly patriotic Chinaman, and most loyal to the dynasty. He expressed genuine anxiety as to the future of his country, and was quite of opinion that unless she undertook some measure for her own preservation nothing could save her falling to pieces. nothing could save her falling to pieces. He said, now that China was weak, all Europe, while professing the most sincere good will toward her, was seizing portions of the empire under cover of naval and military demonstrations. I asked the general if he could make any suggestion that would be for the benefit of China, and at the same time one which European countries would assent to. The general answered that no proposal that the Chinese could make would receive the consent of the European powers; that the Chinese would naturally make a proposition for the maintenance of the empire, while European countries showed by their actions that they wished to split up the empire and divide it among themselves.

g themselves, general was very sympothetic with The general was very sympothetic with regard to the question of reorganizing the Chinese army as one imperial army, but thought that the command and the finance should be entirely in the hands of the Chinese, even if foreign officers were em-

If all the Chinese generals were like Gen.

ribution of rations and clothing. This army s the only army complete in all detail, ac-cording to European ideas, that I found in China; and for this reason I have entered

horoughly into its equipment and effi-Armies Near Pekin. When I was in Pekin there were the fol-

wing armies in the neighborhood: Gen. Sung, who is reputed to be a very ible man, but is now eighty years old, and has an army supposed to be 20,000 strong,

has an army supposed to be 20,000 strong, scattered all along the coast about Kinchow. As a matter of fact, I could not make out that there were more than 10,000 men-5,000 at Kinchow, 3,000 at Chung-hoso and 2,000 at Shanhaikwan.

They are well armed with Mauser rifles and have Krupp artillery and Maxims. Some of these men have been drilled by German officers.

At Lutai there were thirty camps under Gen. Soon Ching. A camp is a square fort supposed to accommodate 500 men. They, however, rarely contained more than 250 men, owing to the system that I have described. Of the 15,000 men said to be here there are only between 7,000 and 8,000. Col. Warranoff, belonging to the Hussars of the Russian Guard, and some Russian officers were there. They had superseded five German officers in March, 1808, who had been instructing the men. There is no drill and very little discipline among these men.

I met one of these German officers, whose name was Schaller. I also met Col. War-

A Riotous Force.

There were about 10,000 Kansuh troops, under Gen. Tung Fu Chan-mostly Mohammedans-encamped a short distance from They were a most disorderly and undisciplined rabble, badly armed and un-drilled, but good fighters. They had been drilled, but good fighters. They had been ordered from the west, where they had been subduing a rebellion, to Pekin. While I was there they assaulted and nearly killed two British engineers who were working on the line at Fungtai. They also broke windows of the railway station and damaged some boilers and stores. Their presence was deemed so dangerous to the foreigners that the foreign minister demanded their withdrawal.

Between Hsiao Char, and Tien Tsin Gen.

manded their withdrawal.

Between Hsiao Chan and Tien Tsin Gen.
Nieh had some thirty camps, containing
about 13,000 men. Some of these men had
been well drilled by German officers. They
are well armed with Mauser rifles, artillery of mixed caliber and Maxims, but
their discipline is very lax. There were
five Russian instructors there. I asked for
permission to visit these camps, but the
Chinese officials threw every obstacle in my
way.

There is also a Pekin field force, commanded from the palace, of especially picked men-10,000 strong. They are quartered in the hunting park in Pekin. They are well armed, but indifferently drilled.

Cavalry and Manchurian Forces.

There was a cavalry camp at Kaloing. the supposed strength of which was 1,500 Three Russian officers have superseded the German officer who was drilling these men. They are extremely short of

It is reported that there is a large army scattered about in Manchuria. Though fairly armed they are undrilled and undisciplined. The number of this army is variously estimated at between 8,000 and 15,000 men. The name of the general commanding is Yi-Ke-Tong.

Besides the armies that I have enumerated there are in Mongolia about 100,000 Mongolian cavalry. They are excellent men and ruled by their own princes under a system of feudal tenure. They are not paid. I was informed that they are devoted to the present dynasty. It is reported that there is a large arm:

paid. I was informed that they are devoted to the present dynasty.

With the exception of Yuan Shi Kai's army, all these armies above referred to have little or no firing practice, and none of them have any organization whatever for transport. It seems incredible, but some of the soldiers are still practiced in shooting with bows and arrows at a target. When at Pekin I saw them practicing in an open space near the observatory. Hitting the target is a detail of minor importance; the real merit consists in the position or atti-tude of the bowman when discharging his

German pattern Mauser rifle. The others had not been drilled, and I was told had only been enlisted. The guns were drawn by men and not horses. These were drawn by men and not norses. These were 5.3 centimeter Krupp guns. The ammunition was carried by the gun's crew. The cavalry are quite inefficient in their present candition. The viceroy has about 6,000 troops scattered over his provinces, but these are the same character as the ordi these are the same character as the ordi-nary Chinese soldier—undisciplined, but fairly armed. Besides this, there are sup-posed to be 10,000 Manchu troops about 3,000 miles away, between the Tung Ting lake and Ichang. They are under the com-mand of a general named Ching Heng. They are undisciplined and very baday armed.

His excellency, the Viceroy Liu Kwen Yl His excellency, the Viceroy Liu Kwen Yl. is supposed to have 20,000 troops under his command. I saw about 8,000 of them. They were a fine body of men, many of them of splendid physique. The majority of them were Hunan men. The infantry were armed with three different kinds of rifles, this being observable even in the companies. Of the 20,000 men 10,000 would be required to garrison the forts on the river. The men were well clothed and apparently well fed, but not well drilled or disciplined.

At Klangzin there is a garrison of 3,000 men under General Li, which comprises two six-gun batteries of artillery and two squad-rons of cavalry. I saw these men on parade as well as maneuvering over a country. They were a fine lot of men, well turned out and well drilled. They had been drilled by German officers, who had left.

Coolie Soldiers.

His excellency, the Viceroy Hsu Ying Kwei, is supposed to have an army of 8,000 men; but these men cannot be called sol-diers at all. They are mostly coolies wearing the military badge before and behind. His excellency is commencing, however, to drill some troops, and has enlisted some fine men. I saw some 250 of them. They were in the early stages of learning their

dril.

There is a small Manchu garrison at

There is a small Manchu garrison at Hangchow.

His excellency, the Viceroy of Canton, is supposed to have an army of 20,000 men under his command.

Most of these are undrilled and undisciplined, and many of them unarmed. Those that I saw were the ordinary Chinese coolies.

There are some men in the forts very well turned out, disciplined and drilled.

There is also a Manchu garrison at Canton of about 5,000 men. They live in their private houses, and are undrilled and undisciplined. All these troops were very badly armed, and had, apparently, no system of organization whatever. As an instance, I observed that the guard at the arsenal were armed with the old muzzle-loading Tower muskets.

Tower muskets.

The town of Wuchow, in this province, is garrisoned by a force of 300, totally un-

rmed. In Hunan and Szechuan the Viceroy Kwe In Hunan and Szechuan the Viceroy Kwei is said to have an army of 20,000 men. They are totally undisciplined, and worthless as police, as has been evidenced by their inability to put down Yu Man Tsu's rebellion, which has lasted for ten years. At Cheng-tu there is a garrison of 5,000 Manchu troops, but they are like the others—undisciplined, undrilled, badly armed and totally ineffective. and totally ineffective.

No Damage.

The burning of a pile of rubbish in the yard in rear of the home of Lieut. John Yuan Shi Kai the armles and the financial arrangements would not be in the condition they are now. Gen. Yuan Shi Kai spends the money he receives for his army as intended. He personally superintends the payment of his men's wages and the distriction.

THE MARCH TO PEKIN.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Last Assault of the Allied Troops.

"It will prove of the greatest interest to contrast the proposed march of the al-lied forces upon Pekin during the present insurrection, and the last expedition in which our armed hosts camped before the gates of the great wall which surrounds the ancient capital of China," said an attache in the foreign diplomatic service to a Star reporter, "and when they demanded at the mouth of their guns the surrender of the imprisoned Englishmen and the future protection of foreigners in Stevenson to Consult With Oldthe celestial empire.

"The change in the conditions is extraordinary, and it is safe to assert that momentous consequences will result from the present conflict

"In 1860, the treaty of peace provided for the payment of \$5,000,000 indemnity to England and a smaller amount to France In some quarters it is now proposed to into the hundreds of millions. The Chinese clashed in Canton in 1857. The allied and 1,000 French troops. The United States was represented by naval vessels. The allied forces lost ten killed and 100 rounded. The viceroy at Canton had de-

wounded. The vicercy at Canton had defied British authority, and had placed a price of \$30 upon each British head, which he afterward increased to \$100.

"In 1840 the allied forces occupied Tien Tsin without resistance, in strong contrast with the present occupation with its heavy and bloody loss. Negotiations ensued between Pekin and the foreign commanders with such unsatisfactory results that on October 6 of the same year they marched on the capital, making the distance in four days.

days.

"Mr. Parkes, representing the British, and a party had been sent ahead to Tung-chow. They were seized and subjected to the grossest indignities and tortures. Out of the twenty-six men in the party but thirteen were rescued alive, when, forcing their way to Pekin, the allied troops compelled the imperial government.

terms.

"Among those who were thus tortured was the secretary of the British legation and Sir Robert Hart. They were placed in cages in which they could not stand erect, exposed to the taunts of the populace and tortured with sharp sticks and red hot irons. Yet the Chinese afterward made Sir Rebert a mandarin of the first class, entitled to wear a yellow jacket, and otherwise honored.

"It is worthy of note that Mr. Warde, the American minister, who had proceeded

the American minister, who had proceeded to Pekin in slow ox carts at the outset of the trouble, was refused an audience with the emperor because he would not kotow before his majesty. Upon Mr. Warde's return in Shanghai he reported that the position of the British government should sustained

position of the British government should be sustained.

"Some of the more violent papers have demanded that the forbidden city, the imperial residence, should be destroyed, and the graves of the emperor's ancestors be plowed up. Of course, no such extreme measures will be taken, but it is of importance to recall at this juncture that the British in 1890 destroyed the summer palace of the emperor. This action was at the time condemned abroad, but justified upon the ground that the barbarities inflicted upon British subjects had been such as to deserve signal punishment, and that no other course would have so effectually humbled the imperial government with so little harm to the people.

"Forty years ago 5.000 allied troops marched practically unobstructed from Tien Tsin to Pekin. Today an army of \$0,000 men is demanded, with large garrisons at Tien Tsin, and immense fleets at Taku, before a forward stan may be taken."

sons at Tien Tsin, and immense fleets at Taku, before a forward step may be taken."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE FAILED.

Woman Did Not Recover Hearing, but Says Money is Withheld. A special to the New York World from

Camden, N. J., says: Christian Science ailed to restore the hearing of Miss Kate McCulloch, but she says it got \$4,000, and yesterday she sought the aid of the court of chancery to recover the cash.

Miss McCulloch, whose home is at Voorheesville, N. J., came to Camden to consult Dr. George Tomkins, C. S. She says she ook after her affairs while she proceeded to resort to prayer. Still her ears remained

By and by she thought Dr. Tomkins ought to let her know something about her business, particularly as he had collected \$4,0.00 for her. He had given her S5 per week to pay her board, but that was not wholly satisfactory. So she asked him about it.
"Oh, that's all right, my dear sister," the doctor is alleged to have said. "I'm taking

care of your money."

Miss McCulloch thought it time to do semething, so she sought Lawyer Harry Scovel, who tried to get an accounting from Dr. Tomkins. As he failed he filed today a bill in chancery.

ANTIQUE CANNON FOUND Thought to Be a Relic of Braddock's Campaign.

necia; Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 20.-An annon of antique pattern was found by boys wading in Warm Spring run near Hancock, Md., on Tuesday. The path of Gen. Eraddock when he marched to the relief of Fort Duquesne lies near where the cannon was found, and the weapon, it is thought, belonged to the ill-fated English general. There are still traces of the path along Warm Spring mountain, and now and then an English coin of Braddock's

A great forest fire is raging on the lands of the American River Land and Lumber Company, twelve miles northwest of Pla-cerville, Cal.

TALK AND SILENCE

Roles to Be Taken by the Vice Presidential Candidates.

ROOSEVELT TO FIRE THE YOUNG

Fashioned Democrats.

BRYAN TO BE QUIET

The roles to be taken by the two vice residential candidates are diametrically opposite. The tail is to be the talking end of the republican ticket; on the democratic ticket it is to be the repository of silence. The tail of the republican ticket is designed to give energy and action; that of the democratic ticket to give steadiness and modify erratic flights.

Stevenson is expected to do a lot of quiet personal work, while Roosevelt is occupied in appealing to the imagination and exciting the energetic blood of adventurous youth. A great many young men have be ome voters since '96. In that year the imagination of youth was excited by the flashing meteoric candidate of new political dispensation. Since then Bryan has grown older and stirring events have transpired to thrill the youth militant. An army of young men, with their heads full of heroic ideas, have become voters this year, and Roosevelt is opected to appeal to these, with his San Juan memories and his rough

Stevenson's operations are intended to lie along other lines. It is expected that he will visit and confer personally with a great many leading old-fashioned democrats, who have been dissatisfied with the course of the party since '96, and try to convince them that their present duty is to ome out and work for the party and to exert all their great influence to restore cenfidence in the conservatism of democ-racy. He will undoubtedly make some speeches during the campaign, but they will be of the old-tashioned democratic sort, speeches during distributioned democratic sort, will be of the old-fashioned democratic sort, and it is calculated that his greatest contribution to the strength of the ticket will be through his personal influence upon interest through his personal influence upon in exercise. tribution to the strength of the ticket will be through his personal influence upon in-dividuals, who themselves might exercise great influence for the benefit of the ticket, and through his appeals to that party spirit which Bryan in '96 offended. It is suggested that before the campaign opens he will spend some time in the crst, visit-ing with some of his old party friends, and that he will do a great deal of campaigning in a semi-special way before the stumping begins. Bryan to Be More Quiet.

A good deal of doubt is expressed as to he course which Bryan will follow in this campaign, and it is regarded as possible that he will curtail his campaigning to some extent. In the '96 campaign he had to make himself known to the country and talked about. He had practically no newspapers, and had it not been for the extraordinary effort he made, performing such feats of oratory as to compel attention he could hardly have kept his name before the public. But for his personal campaigning he would have sunk into obscurity through newspaper neglect. His course during the canvass made it impossible to ignore him. The necessity that then existed no longer exists. Now he is as widely advertised as any man in the country, and it would be impossible to obscure his candidacy by economy of printer's lak. There is no danger of any one having to ask who the candidate is, and he can afford to keep as quiet as he wants to. In this campaign he will have active newspaper support of substantial character in the great political centers of the east, the west, the middle west and the south, and where he is not supported he will not be ignored. No one entertains the idea that he will enter upon a campaign of silence, but it is regarded as probable that he will not again undertake the sort of swing around the circle which he made in '96. It is expected that he will be no more active on the stump than shall appear to him to be necessary to attract attention to and emphasize the issues that are new since '96, and to keep up the enthusiasm of the party workers, and that the form mer resident of this city, but who for some make himself known to the country and attention to and emphasize the issues that are new since '96, and to keep up the enthusiasm of the party workers, and that he will not take the whole burden of the campaign again upon his own shoulders. It is not expected that he will undertake to follow up the campaign of Roosevelt, who will be the central figure on the stump on the republican side. the republican side.

Towne to Follow Roosevelt.

To Towne of Minnesota, who did not get the vice presidential nomination at Kansas City, will probably be assigned the task of "taking care of" Roosevelt. The idea of those who wanted Towne nominated was that he should be pitted against the rough that he should be pitted against the rough rider on the stump, and this plan will probably be adhered to, though the first feature of it failed. Towne is going to be completely at the disposal of the party for service in the campaign, and, though not a candidate, he will probably perform the services on the stump of which Stevenson would hardly be capable.

Seriously Injured.

Charles Kreuter, forty years old, employed at the barn of the Metropolitan Railway Company at the castern terminus of the road, was seriously injured yesterday. He was at work repairing the machinery when he met with an accident that resulted in the breaking of his right hand. The in-jured man was taken to his home, No. 17 15th street northeast, where he was attend-ed by Dr. Stoutenburgh.

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

The Forecast of a Chinese Merchant, Resident in Boston. Mr. Klung Wun of Boston, one of the principal Chinese merchants in the United States, and one of the officers of the wealthy Chinese companies in San Francisco, has this to say of the present situa-tion in China and its probable outcome: "The papers of the United States are wrong when in editorials they say of China, 'The end has come.' God would be merciful if it were the end. The Christian nations have entered into the field and must reap the harvest. The Chinese demmust reap the harvest. The Chinese demagouse have incited the people, who in turn have followed them. The leaders will die on battlefields and in the execution places. The people who must bear the brunt will suffer more than in the Taiping rebellion, the Mohammedan rebellion or the great famine ending in 1878. I believe that foreign machine guns, their fighting against each other already begun and the famine resultant upon war will slay them continually. It is not unwise to place the minimum at five million lives. One foreigner for every twenty Chinese will be killed.

minimum at the million lives. One foreigner for every twenty Chinese will be
killed.

"The Chinese mind and the Christian
mind are two different things. The Christian mind ioves the new—loves the country,
is impatient, is unvenerating, is accurate
and unbelieving. The Chinese mind ioves
the old, does not care what is the dynasty,
is patient, is proud and satisfied with the
fathers, judges by circumstances, not rules,
and knows of the gods and the little gods.

"The two can never understand each
other. Education in Europe has never
made one of our Chinese young men European in character; Christian conversion
never makes them American in character.
The old does not change under the two—
your greatest influences. The iron rule by
the millitary method will permit the incoming of civilized technical knowledge, of
manufactures and arts, and then the day
will come in the next generation when they
will turn their new powers you have given
them against you.

"China will be still China if the nations
are wise and just and her own pooble will
rule her. The people are all willing to
know the new things, but wish to retain
the old. It is not the things of the foreigners they hate; it is the foreigner himself, who runs railways through their
father's graves, who does not respect the

the old. It is not the things of the foreigners they hate; it is the foreigner himself, who runs railways through their
fathers' graves, who does not respect the
feng-shui, who would change their dress
and wears dress suit, frock coat and silk
hat himself; who hurries himself and hurries them; who is contemptuous to them
because they do not know things he does,
when their scholars know much more that
he does not. The people believe in Li Hung
Chang's great light, the literary people
follow Kwong-yuuy and the reformers and
they know the emperor would give them
good things.

"Let the nations obtain part control of
north China, the viceroys and yamen will
govern the middle kingdom and south,
then make a new dynasty, or put a new
man at the head. He must be a soldier,
a diplomat, a statesman and a scholar in
European and Chinese, He must be the
greatest man in all China. The yamen
must be kept up everywhere by Chinese
officers. That much is good and can be
done.
"Now money must be had for new ships."

"Now money must be had for new ships "Now money must be had for new ships, new forts, new schools, new railways and all that. There must not be increased direct tax, rather less. The people will do anything for a system which will make taxes less, the dikes safer, the robbers fewer and food more plentiful. The yamen robs the people and robs the emperor now. Their robberies will make up the money with a tax on commerce. Then, this must not come at first, the incoming and grabbins of foreign companies, for they will destroy Chinese factories and trade. They take money away from China. "Kwong-yowe is in Singapore. He is a good man and a great man. If he is a soldier as strong as Li Hung Chang he is the best man to rule. The Manchu people will follow the princes, and the ruffians and soldiers, as well as hundreds of thousands of others, will follow them. These must be conquered and scattered without arms, for they would go to the west and return very strong and mank fight each eter as very

B. Franklin, wife of Gen. Franklin, a former resident of this city, but who for some years had lived in Hartford. Mrs. Franklin's maiden name was Anna Louise Clarke. who Her father was Matthew St. Clair Clarke who was clerk of the National House of

her father was Matthew St. Clair Clarke, who was clerk of the National House of Representatives from 1822 to 1833 and sixth auditor of the treasury in 1843. The mother of Mrs. Franklin was Hannah Rhea Smith of New York city. She was married at West Point July 7, 1852, at the home of R. S. Smith of the United States army, who was stationed at West Point at the time. She left no children. The only remaining near relative of the Geceased, apart from her husband, is Mrs. Anna Galloway, wife of Lieut. Galloway of the United States navy.

Mrs. Franklin was a descendant of revolutionary army. Relatives of the deceased were in the great Cawnpore massacre in India, which was of the same nature as that at Pekin a few days ago. The father of Mrs. Franklin was a native of Pennsylvania. After the long period in which he held the clerkship of the National House of Representatives and the sixth auditorship in the treasury he became the publisher of the American Archives, edited by Peter Force. Mr. Clarke was a politician of note in his day. He died in Washington and was buried in the Congressional cemetery, where a few years since Mrs. Franklin placed a memorial recounting his life and services.

10:45 A. M.

CONCER ALIVE

Chinese Minister Received a Dispatch.

IN STATE DEPT. CIPHER

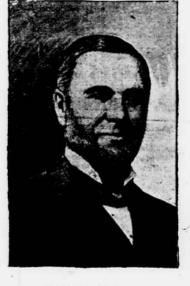
Signed in English With the answer could be received at the Name Conger.

IN BRITISH LEGATION

Under Continuous Fire of Chinese Shot and Shell.

HELP NEEDED AT ONCE

The Chinese minister has just received a cipher cable dispatch from the legations were safe July 9. United States Minister Conger. It is in the State Department cipher sent, it will thus be seen, two days and is transmitted through the Tsung



Minister Conger.

Li Yamen and the Shanghai Taotai. It contains about fifty words and is signed in English with the name Conger. The minister has just taken it to the State Department.

At quarter of 10 Minister Wu handed the Conger dispatch to Sec- tinued their march along the country north retary Hav, who immediately called of the Delagoa Bay raffroad. Hunter is in his assistant secretaries and private secretary and work was begun Ficksburg." on the translation of the cipher.

No doubt is expressed by State Department officials as to the authenticity of the message. It is understood that the message is dated the 18th.

Minister Conger's Message.

Mr. Conger's message is as fol-

"In British legation, under controops, and quick relief only can prevent general massacre.

"CONGER." Message not dated, but under-

stood was sent from Pekin on 18th. Early last week Secretary Hay decided to utilize the Chinese minister in this city in an effort to secure direct communication with Minister Conger, to set at rest, if possible, the doubts with regard to the safety of himself and the rest of the foreign colony in Pekin. Minister Wu readily consented to aid the department, and on Wednesday, July 11, he sent a high official friend in China, with the best possible opportunity to communicate with Pekin, a dispatch in the American cipher addressed to conférence committee came to a deadlock

Minister Conger.

It was only a matter of conjecture as to what that dispatch contained. It was at Minister Wu's own request that the American cipher was used. The State Department dispatched the message, confident in the belief that an answer, if answer were re-

ceived at all, could come only from dinister Conger himself,

THE STAR BY MAIL

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That message being sent July 11



it was not expected at the time that earliest until a week or ten days. The answer being received today, in nine days, is, therefore, within the origi-

nal range of expectation. Until the receipt of the answer from Minister Conger the most circumstantial details as to conditions in Pekin represented the legations to have been massacred July 6 or 7. probably the latter date.

Immediately following the publication of these details, however, came a dispatch, through Minister Wu, from Chinese officials, asserting that

The dispatch to Mr. Conger was later than the latest date on which word of any kind was received concerning the legations.

SAFE IN CHING'S PALACE. French Foreign Office Receives News of Pekin Legations.

PARIS, July 20.-The foreign office has received information from a Chinese source, in which, however, certain reliance may be placed, that the foreign ministers at Pekin have not been massacred. According to this information, on July 7 the ministers were attacked and the legations burned, but the foreigners succeeded in crossing the city to Prince Ching's palace, which was then barricaded, and the Europeans were holding their own up to the time the news left, July 9. Since then nothing has been heard from Pekin.

METHEUN OCCUPIES HECKPOORT. . Hamilton and Mahon Reconnoitering Delagon Bay Railroad.

LONDON, July 20.-The following dispatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"PRETORIA, July 19.-Methuen occupied Heckpoort today without opposition to speak of. Ian Hamilton and Mahon conreconnoitering the positions occupied by the Free Staters between Bethlehem and

BECKHAM BY ACCLAMATION.

Choice of Kentucky Democratic Convention at Lexington. LEXINGTON, Ky., July 20.-Governor Beckham was nominated by the democratic

state convention of Kentucky by acclama-

tion at 3:05 o'clock this morning.

After the names of Judge Black of Barbourville and Judge Tarvin of Newport were placed in nomination a roll call of the convention was begun. When McLean county was reached Beckham had the 547 votes necessary to nominate. Then Black and tinuous shot and shell from Chinese Tarvin's names were withdrawn and the latter moved that the nomination of Beckham be unanimous. The motion carried and Beckham was escorted to the platform,

where he made his speech of acceptance. OREGON ARRIVES AT KURE.

Temporary Repairs to Be Made on the YOKOHAMA, Thursday, July 19.-The United States battle ship Oregon has arrived at Kure, where she will undergo tem-

porary repairs The leading papers still urge the dis-

DUBOIS OUT OF THE RACE. Action of Fusionists in Idaho-Polit-

The democratic, silver republican and populist state conventions of Idaho, which are in session at Pocatello, spent yesterday waiting for their committees to report. The